funds were advanced by a consortium of off-shore banks and Indian Financial Institutions/Banks (IFIs).

(b) and (c) The exposure of the IFIs as on date aggregates Rs. 6551 crores (Rs. 3292 crores by way of fund based assistance and Rs. 3259 crores by way of guarantes). Phase-I of the project had commenced commercial operations in May, 1999, while Phase-II was under construction. Phase-II of the project was complete to the extent of around 92% as on 31-5-2001. Due to certain commercial disputes between Dabhol Power Company (DPC) and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), MSEB stopped taking power from Phase-I from 29th May, 2001 and construction of Phase-II was suspended due to termination of construction contracts on 17th June, 2001. From June, 2001 onwards, the expenditure on asset preservation, security and payment of insurance premia, was being incurred out of funds available in the accounts of DPC. From September, 2002 onwards, after depletion of funds in the accounts of DPC, the principal IFIs have been incurring this expenditure. As on December 2, 2002, IFIs have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7.26 crores for asset preservation, security and insurance premia.

Power generation capacity of thermal, hydel and unclear sectors

†1606. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the generation capacity of thermal, hydel and nuclear power sectors have gone up during 90s;

(b) if so, the power generation capacity of the said sectors during 1990-91 and 2001-02; and

(c) the reasons for the generation capacity of thermal sector remaining low in comparison to the hydel and nuclear sector and the target set for boosting the generation capacity of the said three sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The generation capacity of thermal, hydel and nuclear power sectors have gone up during

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

90s. The power generation capacity of thermal, hydel and nuclear during the year 1990-91 & 2001-02 is given below:—

(IN MW)

Year	Thermal	Hydel	Nuclear
1990-91	45767.91	18753.42	1565.00
2001-02	74428.81	26261.23	2720.00

The Government have after taking into account relevant aspects has set a target to add 41,110 MW of capacity during 10th Plan consisting of 14393 MW hydro, 25417 MW thermal and 1300 MW nuclear.

Renovation of Indraprastha Power Plant in Delhi

1607. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give a face-lift and revamp the Indraprastha Power Plant in the Capital; if so, the details of the renovation;

(b) whether this renovation job has been entrusted to the NTPC or any other agency; and

(c) the additional power generation expected after renovation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd. (IPGCL) has planned to carry out the Renovation & Modernization (R&M) work in all the four units of Indraprastha Power Plant (3 x 62.5 MW + 1 x 60 MW). The job of comprehensive study of R&M for the station has been entrusted to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The cost of R&M as envisaged by NTPC will be around Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 2.0 crores per MW for which a provison has been made in the Plan funds of the IPGCL. At present the station is operating at an average PLF of about 40% for the last 4 years. The maximum available out put of all the four units is ranging from 45 MW to 50 MW. After R&M, the station will operate at the installed name plate capacity of 247.5 MW with life extension of 10-15 years. The work is expected to be completed within 5 years.